SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1876.

Amusements To-Day. Rooth's Theatre Julius Corar. Matines.
Rowery Theatre—The Wonder Land. Matines.
Procklyn Theatre—Tears, Idie Tears. Matines.
Chatean Mabille Varieties—54th st. and 34 av. Matines.
Ingle Theatre—Sentence to Death. Matines.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Pipus Matines. Globe Theatre-Variety Mattuce.
Lyccum The atre-Black Eyed Susan. Mattuce. Olympie Theatre-Variety. Matiese.

Parisian Varieties-16th et. and Breadway. Matiese
Fark Theatre-Bress Matines
Ban Francisco Minetreis Variety. Matines
Tony Pantor's Theatre-Variety.

Ehirty-fourth Street Theatre-Ferislas Ballet. Matines. Union Square Theatr -- Ferred, Mation Wallack's Theatre Captain of the Watch. Matines

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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 1, 1876, was : 91.757 Weekly... 136.693 Ihursday. 136.973 Friday... 135.885 Saturday...

Character the Test.

Total for the week

Negro slavery controlled national polities from 1844, when CLAY ran against POLK, down to 1872, when GRANT bent GREELEY. Twenty years ago, in the height of the slavery controversy, a member of Congress who was cautioned against supporting a measure of doubtful propriety, gave a fair expression to the sentiment of the times when he replied that his constituents didn't care what bills he voted for so long as he maintained their opinions on the negro question.

This low tone of public sentiment has passed away with the causes that produced it; and never since the campaign of 1844 has there been a time when the personal character of a candidate for the Presidency will be so closely scrutinized as now, and will count for so much if it be pure and invulnerable, or will stand so much in the way of success if it be clouded with suspicion. The national mind is sensitive on this subject, and neither party can afford to trifle with it by nominating a bad candidate, or even one whose reputation can be called in question.

In view of the demoralized condition of both parties, it would be placing the number of independent voters, who will make the character of the Presidential candidate a test in the contest this year, at a low figure to call it 200,000; and this number of voters will in all probability be sufficient to turn the scale. It would not be fair to take the figures of 1872, for GREE-LEY fell far short of rallying the full strength of the Opposition. The election of 1868 affords a better test for determining what 200,000 independent voters can do.

SEYMOUR was regarded as having been badly beaten by GRANT. But GRANT's majority was only 305,000 on the whole vote cast, and a change of 153,000, if properly distributed, would have altered the result The Democrats are usually supposed to have swept the country in 1874. But their aggregate majority was so small that the going over of 200,000 voters to the Republicans would have given the majority to the latter. The total majority of the Democrats in the last elections held in all the States is only 226,000; thus proving that a change of 114,000 votes would have placed the majority on the other side.

This is likely to be an unproductive year for Presidential aspirants of doubtful reputation. An honest man, fresh from the people, whose character can bear examination, will be sure to defeat any old hack who is weather stained with corruption, or is even the favorite of venal politicians Each party should let this class of candidates understand that the time has come for them to retire.

The Czar's Abdication.

The rumors concerning the forthcoming abdication of the Emperor of Russia, though not fully confirmed as yet, excite great interest in Europe. The London Times and the Pall Mall Gazette comment almost daily on the predicted event, and prognosticate a change in the existing relations between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin, consequent upon the strong anti-German tendencies of the heir apparent, or the Czarewitch, as he is generally called. A Vienna telegram to the London Daily News, on the other hand, repudiates the rumor of the abdication, and denies its authenticity.

It seems that the Czar's health has lately been declining, and that his medical advisers have prescribed for him a season of summer treatment at Ems and a residence of a couple of months in Switzerland in the autumn. This will not be the first time that ALEXANDER II. has had to absent himself from Russia, though he has seldom been away more than six or eight weeks at a time. Whenever he has gone abroad, the Czarewitch, since he became of age, has invariably been placed at the head of a council intrusted with the rule of the empire. He has thus often actually exercised the powers of a Regent; but he never bore that title. The power of the Czar is so autocratic that even when he is a broad for his health or pleasure, all matters of any importance, even down to the appointment or promotion of military or civil service officers, are invariably submitted to him, either by telegraph or by special couriers constantly rushing to and fro between St. Petersburg and the place where the Emperor may be sojourning.

Such being the usual arrangement made by the Russian Emperor, it is not at all surprising that we hear that now the Czarewitch is to be left in charge of the empire with the title of Regent; and the circum stance affords no certain ground for the rumors that ALEXANDER intends to abdicate the imperial throne. The theory of divine right has nowhere such a strong hold on the minds of the people as in Russia. The Czars themselves really believe that they are rulers "by the grace of GoD;" and they consider that they have no right to relinquish the power which the Almighty placed in their hands. Abdications are, consequently, almost unknown in Russian history. When ALEX-ANDER I. became quite ill and unable to bear the burden of State affairs, he signed an act of abdication in favor of his brother, but never had the courage to promulgate it. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the reports of the actual abgleation of ALEXANDER II., to be fellowed by | quence in the church or in society. They

the accession of ALEXANDER III., have no other foundation than that the Czar intends to withdraw for a time from active participation in State affairs.

The reasons for his taking this step are exclusively those of health, not of age, for he is still a comparatively young man, having barely reached his fifty-eighth year. His malady is of long standing, and is one inherited from his uncle. Symptoms of softening of the brain were noticed in the Czar some six or seven years ago. Medical science has demonstrated that this form of disease is not always transmitted in a direct line of descent: but if the germs of the malady were in the Czar, his habits of life must have accelerated their development. He always was and is still a great smoker, and up to some years ago indulged also in drinking. If it had not been for his taste for hunting, shooting, and horseback riding, which went far to counterbalance the effects of wine and tobacco, he might have broken down much sooner.

Notwithstanding these shortcomings of his, however, he has certainly been the most humane and kind-hearted autocrat who has ruled in Russia, and during the twenty years of his reign the vast empire has made greater progress than it would bave done in a hundred years of a rule like that of his father. Of the Czarewitch-the future ALEXANDER III.-little is known beyond his intense dislike of everything German, a dislike in which he is strongly supported by his wife, the Princess Dag-MAR of Denmark, sister to the Princess of .995.445 WALES. It would therefore not be surprising if the abdication or the death of ALEXANDER II., besides proving a serious loss to Russia, should lead to the great annoyance if not actual danger of Germany.

The Crime of Breach of Trust.

It is not pleasant to think how lightly breaches of trust are regarded nowadays. Once destroy men's confidence in each other's fidelity, and everything goes. Of all the virtues, that of personal honor is the highest and the most inclusive. It may indeed make itself a not unsatisfactory substitute for a formal religious incentive to right doing. Whatever prevents a man from injuring his fellow or violating his trust, whether it be religious conviction or personal pride, the result is a benign one. If neither religion nor honor fosters in him a detestation of every sort of betrayal of trust, his case is bad indeed.

Take recent examples. HENRY NICOLL, one of the officers of the Bar Association, converted to his own use money intrusted to his keeping on the strength of his reputation as a lawyer of high character and sound judgment, and a man in every way deserving of confidence. Only less sacred than those between the priest and his confessing parishioner, are the relations be tween the lawyer and his client. The one holds the spiritual treasures of his penitent: the other guards the honor and the money of his client. Especially in the cases where a lawyer holds in trust the property of women and children, is his obligation of spotless fidelity a sacred duty. Because they are weak, ignorant of their rights, unequal to the maintenance of them, and dependent on his honorable performance of his trust in their behalf, any failure to guard all their interests with a scrupulousness beyond reproach is a crime-the highest of crimes in the trustee. But when HENRY NICOLL, instead of protecting his confiding clients, robbed them, what happened? Why, nothing. he was not turned out of the Bar Association; he was not thrown out of the bar; he was not rejected by society. He still practises the law which is his condemnation, and has a pretty good time of it. There was even a subscription started to idemnify him for

money of his clients! Judge VAN BRUNT forced his wife to get a divorce from him through cause which he unblushingly gave her. Though the decree denied him the right of subsequent marriage, he went out of the country, and away from the jurisdiction of our law he contracted such a marriage. Then he came back, resumed his seat on the bench, and proceeded to administer the law he had so shamefully evaded. Is he made uncomfortable in his chair? Oh, no! He is all right. Though he had confided to him a public trust, he violated it by his acts, and he is unpunished-just as secure in his position as ever he was, and just as powerful to interpret the law he out-

Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON was Presi dent of a railway company in Kentucky and the guardian of his sister's children, whose estate owned the majority of the stock of the road. The company had a claim of \$148,000 against the Government. If the claim was sound, it was plainly Mr. PENDLETON'S duty to use every effort to ollect it. That was what he was made President and trustee for. He did collect he money, but when the rightful owners of it were paid, the sum was short by \$80,000 or \$90,000, retained by Mr. PENDLE-TON for his services in doing what it was his business to do without such pay. It was a case of breach of trust utterly indefensible, an act which ought to have damued a man and driven him from the society of decent people. But what has happened? He has, it is true, forfeited his chances of a Presidential nomination, because the people are not lost in iniquity but he seems to keep his countenance, and men shake hands with him as of old and invite him to their houses.

The ease of Mr. WILLIAM C. BARRETT has not yet developed sufficiently to enable us to say exactly what the result of his breach of trust will be. Probably, however, the Bar Association will say nothing, and the bar will continue to enroll him among its members. The treatment of HENRY NICOLL and Judge VAN BRUNT suggests what will be that of Mr. BARRETT. It surely would be unfair to make him a

scapegoat. If they are all right, so is he. All through our moneyed corporations there runs this loose notion of the obligation imposed by a trust. The officers of the Bank of the State of New York afford recent examples. Though they suffered the funds of the bank to be misapplied and wasted, nobody troubles them. Socially and financially they seem to be altogether secure. Neither does it hurt Presidents and directors generally to use their trusts for their own advantage; to speculate in the stocks of their corporations, with the assistance of knowledge obtained from the inside, and manipulations of the corporate affairs undertaken with direct reference to the rise and fall on the Stock Exchange of the property of the stockholders which they hold in trust, but which they manage primarily for their own benefit. Everybody knows this is so. but people take it as a matter of course. The unfaithful trustees lose no conse

gain it rather, because they get richer and richer out of the spoils of their places.

We suggest to Brother Moody and to all clergymen, revivalists, exhorters, and Sunday school teachers, the propriety of inculcating on their disciples the binding obligation of a trust and the awful crime of its breach. It is a subject well worth thinking about. Fidelity lies at the bottom of religion and is the bulwark of

The Cod Fisheries of Iceland.

We are accustomed to regard the Banks of Newfoundland as the principal field of cod fishing on the globe. Yet, long before the discovery of America, this important branch of maritime industry found a focus in Iceland, and to this day a large proportion of French fishermen resort annually to the same waters. Although the methods and results of French enterprise in that quarter are in a high degree curious and noteworthy, none of the English or American visitors to the Icelandio millennial festival seem to have vouchsafed to it the least attention.

The merchants of Dunkirk were the first Frenchmen to discover the advantages of this fishing ground, and for a long time they enjoyed a monopoly; but as the consumption of the cured cod became general, many secondary towns on the Channel coast claimed a share in the lucrative traffic. At present almost every Breton and Norman port contributes a contingent to the fleet which is despatched in the beginning of February to Iceland. A large number of the vessels which devote the autumn months to coasting trade or 'longshore fishing, return to France with the opening of the year to fit out for an arctic cruise. They have commonly profited by their last voyage to take on board in some Portuguese or Spanish harbor the salt needful for the curing of the expected catch. They must further provide themselves with all essentials in the way of implements and ship's stores, since the resources of Iceland are inadequate even to the wants of a fishing smack.

The recruitment of a crew is attended with some difficulty, as the motives of economy which usually prompt owners to narrow the complement of men are not operative in this field of commerce. It is indispensable to dispose of the largest possible number of hands, the season's profits depending on the number of lines which may be flung over the side. Accordingly s vessel which in ordinary trade would be manned by four or five souls all told, will need eighteen or twenty for the Iceland voyage. As the quota of professional sailors obtainable in scaport towns is unequal to this exceptional demand, the masters are constrained to meet the deficit by the expedients of the old-fashioned pressgang. Casting anchor in some lonesome Breton creek, they intercept the peasants after Sunday mass, and by glowing narratives, lavish promises, and handsome advances in cash, recommend the prospects of a summer's trip. In most cases the sailor's tongue, the gleam of coin, and copious draughts of cider and cognac-a nost insidious mixture-throw the peasant into a pleasing stupor, from which he awakes to find himself well out at sea on his way to the arctic circle. From that moment he is practically enrolled among the sea-faring conscripts of France, and in due course will be assigned to a vessel of war, where a year's service will complete his nautical education.

The cod does not shun the neighborhood of the land, but the rules of international law forbid foreigners to take it within a nautical league of the coast. The vessel, arriving at regulation distance, lowers all her sails but one, whose action, coupled with that of the helm, should keep the craft stationary, and thereupon the fishing the losses he made in speculating with the | begins. As in most cases a line is hardly east before it must be pulled in with a supplementary weight of twenty or thirty pounds, it is easy to conceive the fatigue experienced after six hours of such exercise, undergone, moreover, in an arctic air, or in wind that drenches the deck with rain or spray. Add to the exposure and exhaustive toil of every day the frequent hurricanes which afflict the coast, the rigprous climate, floating icebergs, fogs that hide the reefs, and currents that sweep toward them, and we cannot wonder that the compensation of these fishermen is exceptionally high. Their gains average wenty dollars a month, or a fourth more than the stipend paid for ordinary voyages. Consequently, after five months the Breton peasant is able to dazzle his native village with the fabulous capital of

five hundred francs which he has earned. The work of cleansing, salting, and packing is all performed on board, and goes on till the stock of salt is consumed. As in a good year this may occur early in the season, most outfitters despatch extra smacks about the middle of May to transfer from vessels of their house the fish already put down, and replenish the supplies of salt. Except at such periods of compulsory idleness, two-thirds of the crew are constantly on deck throughout every hour of the twenty-four, there being of course no night in Iceland at this season. They are so reluctant, indeed, to leave their lines. that not seldom storms and fogs which gather with startling abruptness in that latitude, surprise their craft on a lee shore In such cases the most trivial accident, a rent sail or a shivered spar, will suffice to cripple her evolutions and defeat her efforts to gain the open sea. Accordingly, wrecks are numerous in every year; but such precedents have little terror for hardy crews whose profits are proportioned to the magnitude of their catch.

In the spring of each year two vessels of war proceed from Cherbourg to Iceland in order to enforce on the French flotila respect for international rules and the prescriptions of the local author-These cruisers also exercise wholesome supervision over the fishing fleet as respects the treatment and nourishment of the crews, compelling the allotment of meat and grog enjoined by law. If the smatks are short of tores, the Government ship revictuals hem, repairs them if they are disabled, takes charge of their sick, and in general supplements from its own means the inadequate resources of the country. These services were formerly rendered gratis. but such good offices being frequently abused, the actual cost of materials fur nished is now charged against the owner

of the vessel. While cod fishing off the coast of Iceland involves an extraordinary amount of drudgery, hardship, and danger, few channels of industry are more remunerative both to workman and capitalist. The eld of labor is inexhaustible, and the demand continually outstripping supply, guarantees the disposal of the product. The Icelandic fisheries of France are in a double sense deserving of interest, both as

velopment of her commercial prosperity, and as affording her navy a nursery of sturdy seamen, broken by the rudest and harshest experience to the normal toils and perils of their vocation.

The Boston Scandal.

Mr. BEARD undertakes an explanation of the Boston Scandal in our columns, but we do not see that he succeeds in diminishing its magnitude.

Congress passed a law some years ago requiring all sailing vessels to carry fog horns. Some smart Yankee saw an opening. He plunged in. He made a new-fashioned horn. He got certain officials to approve it. He got Secretary BOUTWELL to issue a Treasury circular and prescribe its use. The horn might cost a dollar to manufacture. It was sold for six dollars. The speculation was a good one, and the fishermen and coasters were everywhere forced to buy. It was soon discovered that the exaction was an oppression for the benefit of speculators. A new circular was issued when Mr. BRISTOW came in, and the exaction clause was left out. Mr. BRISTOW's circular left the whole question as to what kind of a fog horn should be bought to the discretion of the master of the vessel, cutting up the speculator's monopoly by the roots. The following is the language of that circu-

"The selection of an instrument to be employed in giving the fog signals required by law must in all cases be left to the master or owner of the vessel."

Notwithstanding this specific instruction of the Secretary, the fog horn operators continued to drive ignorant and affrighted mariners into buying their patent horn, under threats of fine and seizure, and as in the case of the Native American, they carried it to actual seizure, though no shadow of a right existed to justify them. It is hard to conceive of the audacity which would claim a right of seizure under directions so explicit as those we have quoted.

This seizure we have denounced as an outrage. It was done at the instigation and complaint of the fog-horn venders by the District Attorney, who went outside the line of his legitimate duties to order it. In the first place, the captain had conformed to the terms of the Treasury circular; and, in the second, if he violated the circular, its enforcement belonged to the Collector of the Port. But the fogborn men had first applied to Collector SIMMONS to make the seizure, and he had refused. He sent them about their business. using this significant and explicit language: "Gentlemen, you cannot make use of this office for any squeezing purposes.' The fog-horn men had therefore no other resource left but to apply to the District Attorney, to see if he could be used for 'squeezing" purposes. It was in this way

that SANGER was brought into the business. The fact was that the captain had a perfect right to select his own fog horn. and accordingly the Collector declined to act; while, knowing the animus of the prosecution, he made use of the language we have quoted. The real controversy in this case is thus between BEARD and SANGER on one side, and Collector SIMMONS on the other. We have merely emphasized and amplified the language used by the Collector nimself in the case. It is a "squeezing" process according to his perception of it, and he being on the spot and qualified to judge, and it being his duty to decide, we give his decision as final in the case. The scandal stands.

Col. DE LANCEY KANE, a New York exquisite, who caucht the fashionshie fever for driving stage coaches during a long visit in London, has returned to New York. He will soon begin to drive a coach regularly from that city to Pelham Bridge, in Westchester county He has imported a coach for the service, and expects a liberal patronage, if this high-toned genteman reality whose to be of service to the travelling public, he ought to be economical in his benevolence, and, instead of spending money for an expensive coach, secure the position of omnibus driver, or street-car conductor.—Concinnati Gasette.

The above is manifestly the work of one of the cicked partners of Deacon RICHARD SMITH. That truly good man would himself do nothing to discourage a gentleman like Mr. DE LANCEY KANE from running a handsome stage coach for the pleasure and convenience of the public. on RICHARD SMITH would have spoken very differently.

A new theological book by one of Chicago's notable preachers has a series of chapters with such titles as these: "The Sure Hell," 'The True Heaven," or "The Right Religion." Now, such titles are good as far as they go; but they might easily have been strengthened yet further, as, for example, thus: "The Positively Sure Heli," "The Certainly True Heaven," 'The Undoubtedly Right Religion;" or they might even bave been intensified to a still higher degree, thus: "The Real, Authentic, Positive, Genuine, Sure Hell," and so on with the others. An excellent illustration of what the philosophers would call cumulative potentiality was given old times when JACOBS of this city started his ewelry store, and put up his sign "Jacobs." In a short time a rival of the same name, whom we will call No. 2, put up a similar sign, "JACOBS. No. 1 then came out with his sign "The Original Jacobs." No. 2 followed with "The Genuine JACOBS." No. 1 replied with "The Genuine Original Jacobs." No. 2 beat him with "The Real Genuine Jacons." No. 1 challenged him with "The Real Original Genuine Jacobs." No. 2 fell on him with "The Real Old Genuine Jacons." But No. 1 finally triumphed with "The Real, Genuine Original Old JACOBS."

"The force of nature could no further go: So ended thus the strife between these two." The Chicago clergyman's book, with its "Sure Hell," "True Heaven," and so forth, has the field to itself thus far; but we expect, in a short time, to see a rival to it out there, of the kind we have suggested. The Chicago people like o see the agony piled up in religious literature, as in other things.

SECOR ROBESON says that so far from needing a deficiency appropriation or to discount the regular appropriation for next year, the Navy Department has not used up the money allowed it for the current year. If this is true, why is it that the officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard were given only eighty per cent. of their pay on the first of March? Why did he do the same thing by the officers of the Atlantic equadron at Port Royal? If he has so much noney left of his appropriation, why does he make officers wait for a fifth of their monthly

pay? Bishop Lynch of Toronto is trying to reduce the heavy expenses incurred for funerals by families which cannot afford them. He has given orders that not more than five cabs shall appear at ordinary funerals. In this city there are usually far more carriages at the funerals of poor people than at those of the ricb. Many families spend their last cent upon the carriage hire for the funeral of one of their members, and run in debt besides. The expenses are looked upon as the final tribute of affection, and they think that thus they show respect for the memory of the departed. We have heard of people who could not die in peace till they knew they would have a large funeral, with a long line of carriages following the hearse through the streets to the cemetery. But it is foolish in a family to go beyond its means for this sort of show; and Bishop Lynch of Toronto has done well in calling attention to the subject.

Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT takes three more columns of JAY GOULD'S Tribune to defend the new Congregational doctrine that a church has a right to keep an adulterer and a perjurer as a pastor, and that without denominational rebuke. cooperating to a notable extent in the de- | He also takes a bold stand in favor of dropping

members who charge the pastor with these crimes, for not coming to church, not for so asserting, and calls it a "wise discretion." Certainly it might be said that it was more discreet for Mr. BEECHER to drop Mrs. MOULTON than to answer her. Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT is a thickand-thin advocate of Beecherism. Yale College must be proud of bim.

If anybody before doubted that GRANT used every effort to shield BABCOCK from the consequences of his crimes, the testimony of BELL, the detective especially employed by GRANT to circumvent the prosecution, must this man to the task of destroying the evidence against his private secretary, and when he failed to do that he had him promptly discharged from the employ of the Interior Department, which paid him for his detective services in behalf of the White House confederate of the Whiskey Ring. It is a disgraceful story from beginning to end; but in its fraud, misuse of the public service, desperate attempt to defeat justice, and concerted effort to secure the ends of villainy, the employment to which this map was put only affords a new instance of Grantism, of which the safe-burglary business was an earlier sample.

Plymouth Church is doing all it can to prevent Mr. Bowen from introducing as witesses to the truth of his charges Mrs. BRAD-SHAW and Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDS. That bas been its way from the first. It don't wish to hear from anybody who is ready to give bottom facts.

The case of Cook, JENRINS, and the devil, in England, has now, after protracted struggles, received its final quietus. The costs of he suit having been paid, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol accepted Mr. Cook's resignation of the rectorable of the church at Clifton. Mr. JENKINS, still disbelieving in the existence of a personal devil, received the communion at the hands of the curate, in the Clifton church, and was happy. It is announced that Mr. COOK will now take charge of a Congregational church at Clifton, close by his former charge He can, in this new field of labor, preach about the devil to his heart's content. If he had a Congregational church in this country, he might practise deviitry without fear of harm from his brethren, and be sustained in doing it by an Advisory Council of his denomination.

We reprint from a Wyoming paper an secount of the experiences of a few practical miners just returned from the Black Hills. The story they tell should be attentively read by all whose imaginations have been captivated by reorts of the fabulous wealth of the Black Hills region. As to the relative trustworthiness of bis story, and of the rose-colored circulars and pamphlets issued in the interest of JAY GOULD'S Union Pacific and other railroads, which would find profit in an extensive emigration, every sand man is qualified to judge for himself.

Against the Revivalists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In behalf of myself and eighteen friends of mine, constant readers of your hitherto sens-ble paper, I am sorry to an ounce our unwillingness to take in The Sun any longer. We come to this conclusion from our regret that a Journal so free and in almost every other particular so fear less and just as yours, should lower itself by supporting, standing in with, and enlogizing that rank and arrant humbur, Moody and Sankhy revivalism.

Yours respectfully,

MARCE 28.

It is surprising to us that nineteen gentlemen of sound sense and intelligence should thus propose to deprive themselves of their daily privilege of reading THE SUN. There must be something wrong somewhere, either about THE SUN or about them. We are glad to know their ground of complaint, and wish we had letsure and space to reason with them at such length and centh as it seems to require. The language in which they clothe their charge against us is

not as choice as it might be; but we are willing

to overlook its peculiarities if thereby we may

ome to a proper understanding with them. They certainly cannot desire that THE SUN should have nothing to say about the Hippodrome revival under MOODY and SANKEY. No newspaper could ignore it as a feature of the news of the day. It is one of the most interesting and remarkable phenomena of the city. It is deserving of notice not only by religionists of every creed, but by philosophers, students of numan nature, speculators in mental and moral law, observers of the relation between cause and effect, and all other men.

Here, in an age that is said to be one of scepticism and theological indifference, we behold a popular religious movement of unprecedented xtent. We see men and women rushing to th the week, in the business hours of morning, noon, and afternoon, as well as in the evening. MOODY and SANKEY have been carrying on their daily operations among us since the beginning of February; and during the whole of the time that has intervened since then their meetings have nearly all been crowded to the utmost, though the building in which they operate is by far the largest in town. People come by thousands to the city to hear them; they are yet in the full tide of success, such as it is; and hose who thought that the revival would turn out to be but a momentary sensation have found themselves mistaken. We see also that a large number of the men and women who attend the meetings are brought into an unusual state of mind by some means or other, and we see that many of them think they undergo the change which is called conversion. Surely the man who can find nothing to ponder over in all this must regard contemporary history as duller than

the Dead Sea. Well, THE SUN has kept an eye on the Hippodrome revival, and has made note of its various features, from time to time. There are, doubt-less, people who hold that we ought to have attacked it vehemently from the very first; there are others who think we ought to have treated t with scorn and contempt, bringing all the forces of ridicule to bear against it; and there are thers who say we ought to have taken no notice of it at all, but should have let it come and go with the winds that pass unheeded over the land. We have not been able to agree with any of these advisers. We have thought proper to give such views of it as seemed justified by its nature, action, and results.

Our nineteen readers who propose to punish

themselves by dropping THE SUN are in error when they say we have "supported, stood in with, and eulogized the rank and arrant hum-bug of revivalism." We have merely tried to deal as fairly and squarely with Hippodromism as with other things that come within our notice. We have spoken well of some of those utterances of Preacher MOODY which seemed to us true and important, just as we would of simiar utterances from any other man who was affecting the minds of multitudes of our citi zens. We have exposed some of his errors which seemed to us harmful. have dealt severely with him when he needed that kind of discipline. We have urged him to take up those practical and fundamental matters of duty which he neglected. We have smiled at some of his ways, and cried shame at some of his words. When there has been any show of rank and arrant humbug about hin have tried to handle it in a way that should have satisfied even our nineteen critics.

Now, then, what change of course do "Justitia" and his eighteen friends desire us to make during the continuance of the revival? If he or any of his fellow complainants will give us sound and satisfactory reasons for looking at the thing in a different way, we shall pay due attention to their argument. Their reasons must be sensible and philosophical, and must be delivered with the courtesy which we never fail to exact from people who desire to make their appearance in THE SUN. Till they have thus changed our purpose we shall continue to watch with the same interest and in the same spirit as heretofore the operations in the Hippodrome; but we shall never cease to regret th daily loss of our nineteen critics in losing the light of THE SUN.

THE COTTAGE JUST BURNED.

A Sketch of Gen. Charles G. Halpine in his "Baked Ments of the Funeral."

It may be interesting at this moment, when Mr. Stuart's seaside home is in ruins, to recur to a pleasant description given by Gen. Halpine (" Miles O'Reilly "), who was a constant guest of its gayest hours, in his "Baked Meats of the Funeral," under the head of " Home of the

the Funeral," under the head of "Home of the Higher Bohemia," as follows:

Mr. Wm. Stuart, of the Winter Garden Theatre, keeps for the benefit of himself and friends a very delightful villa near New London, where one can pass a few days more agreeably than at any other house at present known to us. The villa is delightfully located, overlooking the broadest part of the Sound, and with very pretty garden and other grounds around it. The snipe, duck, and clover shooting in the vicinity is excellent: while of the warm and refined hospitality of the occupier and proprietor we need not speak, nor of that eminent social genius which draws around him men of the most diverse opinions and stations, and can vet harmonize all otherwise warring and discordant elements into an agreeable mossic of very pleasant and enlivening contradictions.

At this "Home of the Good Samaritan for the used-up children of Bohemia," as one guest called it, we meet every one that is any one, and nobody that is not something. We have bankers, journalists, sportsmen, tragedians, nocts, brokers, diplomatists, foreign celebrities, domestic representatives, warriors, lawyers, yacotime, comedians, dramatists—an omnium gatherum, in fact, of all that is remarkable, queer, fantastic, or botteworthy within the extensive circle of Mr. Stuart's acquaintance.

Last year the institution of an album was started, in which each guest is requested to write his name during his visit and attach thereto any rhymes, sentiments, and other remarks he may feel prompted to leave behind him for the benefit of those guests who are to follow him in the revolvinc circle of Manager Stuart's hospitality; and it is from this voiume that we make the following extracts, the first of which on opening the volume we find to be in a handwriting that looks as familiar as our own:

Rules for the government of the Home or the Good Samaritan, in which all worthy and used-up chil-

Rules for the government of the Home of the God Samaritan, in which all worthy and used up ch dren of Bohemia find hospitable and happy welcome

In the Home of the Good Samaritan You must be extremely nice, You must be extremely nice, Emphatic and most precise, In doing exactly the thing you please; For the rule of the Good Samaritan Is, "Every man at his case."

In the Home of the Good Samaritan, With the bright blue cay before you. The shady verancah o'er you. And the pleasent bottles in the room behind, You must feel like a tood Samaritan To all of humane kind!

In the Home of the Good Samaritan Your talk may have all variety Save that politics or piety. If gaobed about some grief may brew; And to feel luce a Good Samaritan These topics we must eschew.

To the Home of the Good Samaritan, From the dust and the heat of the town, Bohemia rushes sladly down.

The gifted, the witty, the wise, the queer; And oho! says the Good Samaritan, "You are all of you welcome here!"

By order of Grand Hierarch,
GULIELMUS STUARTIUS.
MI-LES AU-RELIUS, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.
Among the other contributions to the album
are two bright poetic squibs by the late Mr. James
Gordon Bennett and the Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
who were partakers in the hospitalities of Mr.
Stuart's cottage.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER.

The Attempt to Wrest the Laurente from G. W. Childs, A. M., Characterized.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morning's number of THE SUN I noticed, copied from the Brooklyn Union, under the heading of Genius Basely Impugned," an infamous slur on one of our most distinguished citizens, George Washington Childs, A. M. When it did such a thing, the Union must have entirely ignored the Christian code, and drawn a veil over its tabernacle of conscience.

Now, that George Washington Childs, A. M., does write the sweet little obituary poems for the Ledger, everybody who knows him can testify, if they will, and for such a slur as the Union has offered in saying be did not write them, there can be no excuse whatever. If the editor of the Brookiyn Union could see our poet, ne would no longer wonder at his sublime obituary strains. Merely to see the poet perambulating our most deserted streets, where prevails the atmosphere of gloom, with his head bowed, and laboring under deep meditation, while counting his finger ends in true poetical measurement style, would prove sufficient evidence to dispel skepticism on this most important subject, and actile at once and forever the authorship of the poems in question. But such wrangles will take place over the works of great men; it has been but a short time since there was such a dispute over the late lamented Shakespeare's writings. Union has offered in saying he did not write Is not the following beautiful and meritorious, from this morn's Ledger:

Fold away those little dresses
That our Georgie used to wear;
He will need them on earth never,
He has climbed the goiden stair.
Gone to meet his grandmother

Another sweet flower has withered,
A gear from the casket set free;
A lame in the fold of the shepherd. Who said, let them come unto me. Gone to meet his brother.

When, oh, when will great genius ecognized by con emporaries? Cr. Philadelphia, March 30.

Tearful Tommy Sticks to Gould. From the Evening Pos

Tearful Tommy Sticks to Gould.

From the Ecening Post.

Not the least amusing feature of this "Black Friday" revival is the impudently innocent face with which one of the chief villains of the melodrama affects to deny his share in the performance and his responsibility for it. Why not deny that there ever was a "Black Friday," or ever any rascality in "pools" and "corners?" "Tommy Shearman," as his present associate used to call him when they were opposing counsel, must smile through his tears and laugh till he cries at this practical joke. The weeping philosopher of the bar is entirely familiar with the age of Gould in Binance and litigation. In contemplating it he may say, "All of which I saw and part of which I was."

The name of Shearman has become a synonym of steadfastness. One after another associate has dropped away from Gould, Fish is dead. Erie has passed into strange hands. Enjoining judges have left the bench. "Uncle ban" is no longer "on the street." Tweed is in exile. Well may the great speculator ask, "Where are the friends of my youth?" The voice of the faithful Shearman answers. "Here am I!" The picture would be more pathetic if it was less ludicrous. As Oliver Wendell Holmes came near saying:

"We snow it is a sin For use of the faithful Shearman for the street is a sin For usto sit and grin

But the special pleas and pravers,
And the prickishness and tears,
Are so queer!"

That Check for \$25.000.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- A New York that evidence, that \$25.000 of Black Friday tain that evidence, that \$25,000 of Black Friday shouls can be traced to a lady of the White House. Further than this it is not safe to make public at this time. The gentieman aliuded to so the bighest character, and not given to sensational atterances. Twenty five thousand dollars will be proved to have gone through Corbin and others into the White House, and every circumstance of its reception will be repeated. This scandal goes hand in hand with, and has its origin in Robeson's peculiar practices. It is so tremendous, even in this day of wides read corruptions, that the committeemen in charge are afraid to even hint at their sources of information.

Presbytecians who were delegated from far distant parts of the world had made the necessary arrange meast for the fourney; that the content would come to pass this year, and that the Centennial would come to pass this year, and that therefore its coming to pass is no reason for break origin in Robeson's peculiar practices. It is so tremendous, even in this day of wides read corruptions, that the committeemen in charge are afraid to even hint at their sources of information.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The effects of school life upon the eyes of the children seems to be somewhat pernicious, especially where the desks in a school room are badly arranged as to light. Our Superintendent of Schools, Mr. J. B. Peaslee, reports that in June last the distinguished occulist, Dr. D. B. Williams, made an examination in our schools of the eyes of 1,284 children, and discovered that in the district schools 13.27 per cent. were near-sighted; in the intermediate schools, 18; and in the normal and high schools, 22.75 per cent. From observations in New York and in Europe, si pilar results are reported. It is evident, therefore, that school life induces and increases near-sightedness.

The German Crown Princess a Dowdy.

I have been told the Crown Princess al-I have been told the Crown Frincess always goes about with half-laced shoes, or the rubber gores stretched and worn. This I do not know, but I do know she never looks elegant, and on the ice this winter she wore a costume in which any tasteful American girl would blush to be seen, and had it not been for her handsome husband—who was good naturedly trying to teach her to skate—no one would have suspected her high standing. If any ambitious American dressmakers wish to make themselves a name and a fortune, now is the time for them to come to Berlin.

Not a Practitioner of Grantism.

Legislation for Girls Demanded.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Will you please address the influence of your widely circulated journal to the end of inducing the present Legislature to make I aw forbiding girls or young ladies to marry before they arrive at the age of twenty-five years. I cound give a shousand reasons, if necessary, to convince any person of common sense that this would prove the greatest reform of the age. Yours respectfuily.

Justice to Woman.

As Judge Keiser was walking along Front after tyesterday, he was accosted by a stranger, who inquired if he used to keep a botel here. On being answered in the affirmative, he pulled out and tendered the Judge \$6. Mir. Kelser asked him what that was for, as the man was a total s ranger to him. He repited that ne boarded with him a week about five years ago, and went off without paying the bill. In these days of Belknap and Baboock we don't often find a man like that.

BUNBEAMS.

-Defective flue in the Reformed Church at Auriesville, N. Y. Five thousand-dollar building in

-A Western Congregationalist minister writes: "Let us take breath a little-breath from heaven, and not so much from Brooklyn."

The annual revenue of the English Church is reported at \$25,000,000 Of this amount the Archbishop of Canterbury gets \$75,000.

-Ill health compels the resignation of the Rev. James Marshall, pastor of the First Presby. terian Church of Houoken. He retires on the 1st of

-The Chinese may now sing "Hold the Fort " in their mother tongue, for a version of Sankey's hymna has just been puoli-hed at Shanghai. The Rev. -Among the topics for discussion at the

coming meeting of the Aurora (Ill.) Congregational Association is this one: "Shall we endorse or repudiate the action of the late Advisory Council?" -The Secretary of the Bible Society in

Fayetteville, Ohio, says in his report: "Thirty-five years age we had thirty distilleries in our county, and no church; we have now thirty churches, and no distil -The Judges of the Irish Court of Ex-

chequer have decided that money left for the celeors tion of masses for the dead is not "money left for char itable purposes." and therefore is subject to tax, like any common legacy. -A new Free Church building, entirely

of fron and glass, to accommo sate 500 persons, is to be opened in Edinburgh on the 23d of this month. The opening arrives will be under direction of the Bishop and the Dean, its connection being with the Cathedrai -Fasting and prayer will be the order of the day in the Methodist Episcopal churches on the 28th of this month, by appointment of the Board of Bishops. The object is to seek a biessing on the General Conference, which meets in Brooklyn on the 4th of

-The Methodist states that Moody and Sankey" receive, we believe, a regular weekly allow-ance, sufficient for their modest support and that of their families. We do not know how much they re ceive." This answers a question which has been aske by a great many of the inquisitive.

-The Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J., was for a long time in a state of bitter distraction owing to a quarret about the pastor, the Rev. Alexander McKelvey. But the trouble was recently settled, and now there is an extraordinary revival in the church About seventy people have been converted, and more conversions are expected.

-The report at the poonday meeting of vesterday at the Hippodrome, that a religious revival was breaking out among the clerks of A. T. Siewart, suggests possibilities in reference to the crowds of young men employed in other great establishments in the city. Shall we not hear similar news in reference to the members of the Stock Board? -It was a Hartford Sunday school in-

fant who got the twenty-third Psaim and Little Bopeen nto an inextricable tangle. She put it, " The Lord is my shepherd and he lost his sheep, and he doesn't know where to find them." But the child was put to bed in an orderly manner, after saying this, instead of the customary " Now I lay me down to sleep. -The Hebrew College, which has for

some time been talked of, progresses toward definite shape. A convention of Israenites will meet in this city on May 24 to take action in reference to it. The convention will represent a vast amount of wealth, as well as of learning; and it is to be hoped that the result will be the immediate and liberal endowment of a first-class college. -The Washington correspondent of the

Interior says that several members of Congress worship regularly at the Congregational Church there, and names Senators Windom and Dawes, Representatives Seelye, Monroe, Frye, and others. Ex-Senator Pomeroy and Postmaster Jewell are always present when in the city, Ex-breaker Blaine seems of late to have delegated church going to the members of his family.

-The Protestant Episcopal Church at Louisville, Ky., some time ago went over to Reformed Episcopacy, and took its building with it. The trustees of the property now sue the Reformed Episcopalians for it, and get it back, the Court deciding that the grantor deeded it, not to any "Reformed" Church, out to the trustees of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. Thus the "Reformed" are turned out of doors

-There are little incidents at the Hippofrome occasionally, of no great moment in themselves, out annoying to brethren of one denomination or another, writes a tervent admirer of Moody and Sankey. One zealous convert, for instance, announced in the immense noon prayer meeting the other day, "I was brought up is the Episcopal Church; but I have found since I have become a Christian that that is no place for

-They did things differently in Connecticut in the olden time from the way in which we keep order in church. In the old record book of a church, dated 1802, is this item: " For making a noise in church, Ann Boiton, spiuster is to sit three d poor pew, and pay a fine of five shillings." people who talk in church nowadays were made to pay five shillings a head, the revenue would be so great

that pew rentals could de dispensed with -The valedictory services of the old Greene Street Methodist Church take place to-day, and will attract many venerable members who worshipp will attract many venerable members who worshiped there forly four years ago. This church is enowned for being the building in which, in 1844, the separation took place between the Methodists of the North and those of the South, the bone of contention being the enslaved African. As aiready announced, the church on Washington square, formerly known as Dr. Hutton's,

has been purchased, and will henceforth be used by the Greepe street congregation. -When a man and his wife go on an evangelizing tour together the results ought to be both successful and harmonious. It is announced in the St. Paul papers that "the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield nava just closed a series of meetines in that city which have resulted in the conversion of a great many people. A partnership of evangelists travelling in this fashion might profitably discuss the blessings of the family relation, and the disadvantages of domestic turbulence. In the great Northwest, as in this city, and apparently even in Brooklyn, there would seem to be a large and

hopeful field for this department of evangelical labor. -The Moody and Sankey services will come to an end on the 19th of this month. If the committee will aboilsh the ticket nursance, throw the doors wide open to the public, and dismiss half the ushers, including all the fussy young men who brandish long poles, the meetings will be productive of more good as they draw near their close. If in addition to this the committee will make three or four more large doors, widen the narrow and dangerous stateways to the upper sents, and let in a copious supply of fresh sir, the people will be hander, and more in the way of enjoying the saivation which Mr. Moody preaches and Mr. Sanscy

-The London Christian World is disturbed about the postponement in fil 1877 of the General Presbyterian Council. It says that some of the Prosbyterians who were delegated from far distant parts of the world had made the necessary arrangements for the Journey: that the American delegated who stiended the conference in Lendon last year knew favor of uniting, while Dr. Paimer of New Orleans a bitterly opposed.

-It was among the Congregationalists of Orange, N. J., that the saintly Brother Hedsen, of the Merine Bank, taught his Sunday school class. His apparently exemplary conduct secured him the confi-dence of his fellow church members and of the bank directors. While he spent his Sundays in expounding the Scriptures, he improved his time and opportunities on week days in embezzing the bank's money in alleged concert of action with a seller of atima who has now gone to jall for the lack of hat). Bro be Hedden has, however, with timely precaution, taken is bail, and is supposed to be far away in the sunny So thinking over his sins, and not contemplating a spreturn. His fellow worshippers now, with one ac probounce him a hardened sinner and an accomplished

-The ticket system has not been an uninvolved much trouble, great expense, and a total ure as regards the accommodation of the people whose accommodation was intended. There has been as much pushing and elbowing and crowding as if the doors had been freely opened to everybody. Many otherwise excellent people have been tempted to cupidity by the way in which the tickets were given out. In many case families, regarding a families, would see given out. families residing at a distance would secure, through various friends, five times as many tickets as they needed for a certain meeting, in order to be sure of having enough. Such a distribution as this involved great waste. The printing of ten or fifteen thousand tickets for each day's service has caused a large expenditure of money. At these disorts were generally elven to any money. As these lickets were generally given to any-body and everybody who asked for them, the result as regards the people admitted, was much the same as it anybody and everybody had been admitted at the doo without tickets. Moreover, the ticket system is temptation to certain youthful sinners who are hard a for cash. Finding a market for them, these unreare young persons have supplied their friends with tickets at haif a dollar spiece, which some people would rather pay than endure the climbing of stairs and other bits of red-tape exercise necessary to get them from that sugust body, " the committee"